are apbrodisiac and heavy (of digestion), and improve the digestive faculty. Articles of fare made with cooked meat are constructive and tissue building; cakes are heavy of digestion, those, which are baked with oil, impair the eye-sight, while those which are bo'led with water are extremely hard to digest. " Warm Mandakas are extremely wholesome ; cold they take a long time to be digested. Drinks and after-potions (Anupanas) are refrigerant, and those, who follow the proper rules as regards drinks and Anup&nas, know no disease and enjoy a sort of immunity from poisoning. The taste or touch of a cold poison, resembling the neck of a peacock in colour, produces mental anguish and discolouring of the complexion "of a patient anywise handling it. The smell of such a poison produces obstinate occular affections, yawning, shivering, etc., which baffle the skill of even the best of physicians.

CHAPfEK CXCI1I.

DHANVANTAkI said :—There are eight forms of fever, in con. sideration of their Dosha-born or traumatic nature, as well as of cases in^which^the deranged Vayu, Pitiam, and Kaphah act in couples or in entire concert. Water cooked with Musta, Parpata, Ushira, Chandana, Udichi and Nagara and subse-quently cooled down should be given io a fever-patient for the alleviation of heat and thirst

A febrifuge decoction of Ndgaram,

Devadaru, Dhinyakam, Vrihati and Kantakiri should be given to a fever patient. A decoction (P£chanam) of tbe Aragvadha, Musta, Tikta, and Granthika proves efficacious during the imma*u$£ stage of fever attended with colic. A compound of Madhuka pith,